

sert morning and night and directly after each evacuation. (Particularly effective in bleeding piles and dilated hemorrhoidal veins. Indicated in Prostatitis where severe vesical tenesmus is present associated with irritation and pain \* \* \* Chronic Non-Healing Ulcers, Eczemas, Fissures (Rhagades) Bed Sores (Decubitus) Indolent Sores. Softens Crusts—Closes clefts in membrane \* \* \* Escharotic—Prevents slough \* \* \* Alleviates pain"; (leaflet) " \* \* \* for those disorders to which we limit its ability \* \* \*."

On October 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23298. Misbranding of Mentholated Chest Rub. U. S. v. 273 Jars of Mentholated Chest Rub. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33425. Sample no. 6376-B.)**

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 273 jars of Mentholated Chest Rub at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 13 and February 20, 1934, by Hance Bros. & White, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Mentholated Chest Rub \* \* \* Packed for Independent Druggists' Alliance Distributing Company, Chicago, Ill."

Analysis showed that the article consisted of essential oils including menthol, camphor, and eucalyptol, incorporated in petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the jar label were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: "A very beneficial counter-irritant if used promptly for \* \* \* congestion \* \* \* sore throat, coughs, croup, tonsillitis, \* \* \* bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, \* \* \* Muscular rheumatism."

On October 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23299. Misbranding of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. U. S. v. 117 Cakes and 123 Cakes of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33458, 33459. Sample nos. 7348-B, 7349-B.)**

These cases involved shipments of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 123 cakes of Glenn's Sulphur Soap at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 10, 1934, by the Century National Chemical Co., from Paterson, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 117 cases of the same product at Brooklyn, N. Y., which had been shipped in interstate commerce, by the Century National Chemical Co., from Paterson, N. J., on or about August 2, 1934, and which was also misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Glenn's Sulphur Soap \* \* \* Century National Chemical Co., N. Y."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sulphur (34 percent), soap (59 percent), perfume, and water.

The libel filed in the Southern District of New York charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Display carton) "For Clear Skin"; (carton) "For Clear Skin \* \* \* has proven very efficacious in all conditions of the skin where sulphur is indicated \* \* \* For localized skin affections, \* \* \* For diseases of the skin covering a large surface of the body, \* \* \* [Similar statements in a foreign language]"; (circular) "For the External Application of Sulphur in the Treatment of Skin Affections. \* \* \* Many cases of chronic eczema, acne, and various scaly eruptions may frequently be greatly benefited

by its consistent use \* \* \* Used in the daily toilet it is an excellent detergent." The libel filed in the Eastern District of New York charged that the article was misbranded with respect to its curative or therapeutic effects, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

The Century Chemical Co. filed in the Eastern District of New York notice that it would not contest the case in that jurisdiction, and no claim or appearance was made in the other case. On October 10 and October 23, 1934, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23300. Misbranding of Vapor Spray and Worm-A-Tonic. U. S. v. 22 Cans of Vapor Spray and 10 Cans of Worm-A-Tonic. Decree of condemnation. Products released under bond to be relabeled. F. & D. nos. 30745, 30746. Sample nos. 36392-A, 36393-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of drug preparations, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 20, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cans of Vapor Spray and 10 cans of Worm-A-Tonic at Plymouth, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 24, 1933, by the Arcady Laboratories, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of the samples showed that the Vapor Spray consisted essentially of two immiscible liquids (the lighter composed of eucalyptus oil and menthol, the heavier, of water), formaldehyde, compounds of potassium and manganese and gum; and that the Worm-A-Tonic consisted essentially of copper sulphate, iron sulphate, and plant drugs, including American wormseed, nux vomica, kamala, red pepper, ginger, areca-nut, and anise.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, were false and fraudulent: (Vapor Spray) "For the flock treatment of poultry from baby chicks to adult birds, infested with common colds, roup, chicken pox, infectious bronchitis and similar ailments of the respiratory tract. \* \* \* Take badly infested birds in small room and spray them severally. It is very desirable to give the birds Arcady Worm-A-Tonic in conjunction with Arcady Vapor Spray to clear up any internal disturbances"; (Worm-A-Tonic) "Worm-A-Tonic for the flock treatment of poultry, from baby chicks to adult birds, infested with large round worms, tape worms, and similar complaints caused by internal parasites; for the prevention and control of coccidiosis; and for use as a tonic in restoring health and vigor in ailing flocks. \* \* \* Worming treatment \* \* \* Coccidiosis Treatment: For the prevention and control of coccidiosis \* \* \* Baby Chicks: Worm infection usually begins when chicks are about ten days old; as a worm preventative in baby chicks proceed as follows: Give two tablespoonfuls of Arcady Worm-A-Tonic to each gallon of drinking water for five consecutive days. \* \* \* For worm prevention. As a preventative for worm infection in birds from eight weeks to five months old." Misbranding of the Worm-A-Tonic was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label, "Complies with pure food and drug law", was false and misleading.

On July 13, 1934, the Arcady Laboratories, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond conditioned that they be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*